Talt was unhappy. Haspredecessors. Ackerman, Landsulet Williams and ear Lady Mary Pierrepont, kent their names in everybody's mouth. If He own name, however, the world or seemed willing to let die. But Taft and obscurity made not good bed-felof lows Taft and infamy were far preof legalite at least so thought the Acting so Actorney General, and so thinking he staightway began walking in the ways of his predecessors. Like causes produce like results and Tait's ambition is now gratified. His name is in every man's mouth. Taft and infamy lie down together, and Taft and infamy rise up together. Together they live, and move, and have their being, one and inseparable, now and forever.

Taft was an easy going old man, generally reputed honest and wellmeaning in the small circle in which he lived, when in an evil hour he was called to Washington to take care cf the War Department, for no other reason, so far as the world could see. than that he knew nothing about its duties. But he tarried not there very long. It very soon happened amid the changes and chances of cabinet cancy in the office of Attorney General, and straightway Taft was translated to

But he was happy for a moment only. A consuming ambition had seized him. The brief taste of power and the briefer pleasure of seeing his insignificant name blazoned in print every morning in every paper from one end to the other of this wast country completely dazed the weak mind of the poor old man who during his whole life had never gotten beyond his county or at most his State papers. But that sort of thing could not last. He is an industrious man who keeps his name daily in the papers for more than week at a time and so Mr. Taft, as he settled quietly to work in the Attorney General's office, found he was also quietly settling once more into obscurity and insignificance "and this he could not bear." Something must be done and it was done. The famous or rather the infamous marshal order was issued and Taft was once more happy, for his name was in every paper and in every type of every size. But even that could not last always. The circular, infamous as it was in purpose and in doctrine, created not a nine days wonder and then lingering scarce did live until Sherman gave it a death blow in counter letter and Taft was again unhappy. And then the old man resolved within himself that the time for child's play had passed and that if he would equal Landaulet Williams he must follow in his footsteps.

But honor and honesty and truth and law and constitution and country must all be left behind by the man who treads the path that Williams trod. Honor and honesty and truth and law and constitution are not grist for the Southern outrage mill, and that is the mill that never fails to grind if only the grist be brought to it. Taf. proposes to set that mill agoing. His friends are giving it out that he is in daily receipt of letters from the South filled with stories of the most horrible outrages. These alleged letters are to be embodied in a campaign speech which Mr. Taft intends to deliver in Ohio shortly. From what is said. Mr. Taft, as an outrage manufacturer, will in this effort prove himself superior to Mr. Williams or any others

Poor Taft! What a strong infatuation it is that possesses the man! And is it possible that he cannot see the end? Does he forget that Ackerman's career ended in shame, Williams' in disgrace and Pierrepont in ridicule and contempt? The end of Taft's way is infamy and he has reached it. Poor Taft

We are informed that the Magnolia Monitor has been revived and is now being circulated in this District professedly as a Democratic newspaper. We are further informed, however, that the Monitor refuses to support Colonel WADDELL, the regular nominee of the party for Congress in the District. We warn the people against the

Monitor as being ignorant of and hostile to one of the very first principles of the Democratic party, which is stand by the nominees. The revival of the Monitor, nomin

ally as a Democratic sheet, is doubtless one of Cannaday's electioneering tricks: at least it has been rumored for weeks past, that he intended to so revive it. But this and all other attempts to deceive and mislead the people in Cannaday's favor by holding ing out false colors will fail.

We will be obliged to some friend to send us a copy of the paper at an early day so that we may see it for ourselves.

The kind of reform which may be expected from the Radicals of South Carolina if they are successful next November, is illustrated by the men they have placed on their Electoral ticket. The list is headed by Bowen, a confessed bigamist, a pardoned felon and a known murderer. After him comes Tim Hurly, the most impudent and unblushing knave outside the walls of a penitentiary. Whittemore, the expelled trader in cadetship, reported the "reform" platform, and Honest John Patterson who said there was "still five years of good stealing in the State," endorsed the nominees.

An independent candidate has one of two purposes to serve. The gratification of a personal ambition or the gratification of a personal spite. Whenever you see one running, you can safely conclude that his soul is filled by a big idea of his own glory or else it is embittered with a deadly hate ton ward a man or set of men. In either case he is not a man to be trusted.

STAND BY YOUR FRIENDS-A WORD TO THE WISE. It needs neither wisdom nor fore-

sight for men to see that the country is perishing for the want of good govnor intelligence for men to see how this great want can be met and supbut because he will not see it.

into solemn serious consideration.

heedless blacks, that for every one of white labor in the country to draw from, and are white men with capital sider these things. The time has come the biessings of good government.

Nor are they different from other been heard elsewhere. What, then, is

being fully informed, kindly advised and earnestly besought to aid in reparty and corrupt men, forfeits all and unworthy of the countenance of

Could the most humane man, under honest, bold and patriotic voter who. comes up manfully to the support of honesty and right-and the obstinate fool, who knowingly votes to sustain wrong and injustice? What would colored Democrats say

see us feeding and clothing those who tried to ruin us and the State at the same time? Is there a country on the face of the globe, where the landholder would employ laborers who were open enemies of his rights and interests? Is there a factory in the world which would retain on its pay in the same line, and Taft is no longer | roll, men who were the sworn enemies of its owners? If it were simply a choice between political parties, the case might be very different. If "A" refused to employ "B" because they differed upon abstract questions of finance, or policy, it might not be right. But so far as this State is con cerned, it is an issue of right against wrong, virtue against vice, honesty against dishonesty. It is in short, a struggle to save the State, and all who live in it, from impending ruin.

But this is not merely a question as have rights here that white capital indeed, have already done so, and yet there are men among us who still give white men would gladly accept. It is be either politic or just for the cham time for us all to think of these things, It is not our purpose to stir up bad blood, but to present plain wholesome truths to all whom it may concern to

know them, both white and black. We shall recur to this subject again. For the present our purpose is to save the country by carrying the election. livery honorable means should be used to effect this purpose-and what more just, more reasonable or more proper-than to employ those men and those only, who assist us in the noble work of redeeming North Carolina.

The New York Herald, though a friend of Haves and Wheeler, does not admire the bloody shirt. It says: "If the Republican party is to be for another four years a party of proscription in the South, a party encouraging misgovernment and trading on outrage there, then it is by means best, for all our interests, North and South, that the democrats should come in; and this is the opinion of a negro militia companies armed to the great many thousand republican voters, teeth for the purpose of maintaining without whom the republicans cannot the gang of thieving and disreputable succeed in November."

A Providence boy went to a birthday party, and describes it as follows: "First, we all had some bread and butter; then we had some lemonade. cold enough to freeze us; then we had a piece of birthday cake; then we all had lots of ice cream; and then we all had the stomach acha; then we all lay down, and the big girls gave us some peppermint; then we all went out to A WORD TO THE WEST.

As is well known, the amendments provide for the employment of convict ernment. It needs neither education The reason for putting such an amend- have been submitted to by the people brighter. He spoke on Monday at takes to make a reformer, and demonthat it is doubted by some whether the itself such a fruitful source of so to a large audience, and his address, not the man, nor his party the sort of plied. All men know that this is the Legislature without such a grant of many intolerable evils; in a word if which is spoken of as very powerful support a reformer should have. Mr. great issue in the campaign now going power expressly engrafted in the Con- the office holders had not possessed all and eloquent, was productive of Black said : on. It is idle for any sensible, sane stitution has the legal authority to or- the power and the people none. The marked and beneficial effect. man to say he believes he can have der convicts to be taken from the pen- evils growing out of it, however, were Democratic vote in that section will be good government so long as the Radi- itentiary. And this brings us to the so great and so many from its very be- largely increased, and substantial accal party remains in power. Radical- first word we wish to say this morning ginning, that the people have unceas- cessions are now being made in honest tlemen equally reliable, make it cerism means fraud, corruption, and op- to our Western friends. Suppose the ingly clamored for their removal. But Republicans who have become dis- tain that Mr. Hayes bears an irrepression, now and forever. Our only amendments should fail to be ratified it was not until 1873 that any relief gusted with Radical corruption, and proachable character in all his private hope is in the success of the Demo- and the Legislature be left with no was had. Much more was still needed, are leaving the party. cratic party. Every sensible, sane man more power to put penitentiary con- however, for the machinery of our knows this is so. The principles that victs to work on railroads than it now government was still complicated, still Little River Academy. The meeting party lays down as its platform show has, and suppose further the legality cumbersome and still expensive, and there was very gratifying and enthuthis, and the character of the men they of the exercise of that power should its officers are still clothed with powers siastic. The gifted orator made a bring forward as candidates show it. be called in question before the Su | that were excessive, exorbitant, hurt- splendid effort, in which he carried The difference between the two parties preme Court of the State, composed ful, oppressive and corrupting. The with him both the minds and hearts of swim against the rapids of Niagara. in both respects is too plain to be mis- as it is of such Judges as Pear- executive and judicial officers were his hearers understood, and the man who fails to son, and Reade, and Rodman, what still masters of the people, and their see it, does so, not because he cannot, hope is there of completing any public Legislatures were still servants and and Rose, and D. H. McLean, of Harwork? Is the convict labor of the still helpless. Salaries and offices nett. At Little River Academy four And this brings us to the point. State worth anything in the completion were still multiplied beyond all control Republicans declared themselves for Hitherto the colored race and the of the Western North Carclina Rail- to the gross oppression of our people. the Democracy in this contest, white race have voted different tickets | road ? What say our friends from O d | To restore to the people their right. | Col. Waddell spoke here on yesterand this was done regardless of the Fort to Asheville, and from Asheville ful rule, to secure an economical ex- day at the market house. His fact that it was the white man's capi- to Paint Rock and to Duck Town? penditure of their hard-earned money, speech was a masterly portrayal tal that furnished the black man labor This is a practical question that bears to strip the officeholders of their op- of the misrule of the Federal adminwherewith he might earn bread for atonce upon the amendments, and that pressive power, further changes had istration—its extravagance, corruption himself and family. But can this fact our western friends ought seriously to be made in the Constitution. To and dishonesty-and was listened to be disregarded any longer? There consider. If the amendments shall bring them about, a Convention, with pleased and strict attention is other labor in this country than be ratified there can be no doubt of called in accordance with the Constithat of the black man and no law that the power of the Legislature to employ tution, assembled in Raleigh in 1875 life under Grant that there was a va- has been made or that can be made convicts as they are now employed, and proposed various amendments there were a good many present, and can compel white capital to employ but if they be rejected that power will which, if ratified, will make the people whom we congratulate upon their reblack labor against its will and it is depend upon the will of the Republi- once more masters and not servants time for black labor to take this fact can Supreme Court. Are our Bun- in North Carolina. All the changes, combe and other western friends willing that may be necessary, are now, by What will be the condition of the to trust their future prosperity upon the proposed amendments, put within majority. black labor in the city of Wilmington any such slim security? Are they easy reach. They all seek to restore if white capital shall on the 8th of No- willing to put into the hands of power to the people, and to secure a vember next refuse any longer to em- Pearson and of Reade and of Rodman | careful, economical expenditure of the Constitutional Amendments and ploy it? Think ye, for a moment ye the power to stay for years and their money. years to come, the development The day that we have looked for so who know this gentleman's abilities you that loses his place a white suc- of the immense resources of their eagerly during all these long, weary and fine power as a debater need from cessor may not be found? Is there no wonderfully fertile but much neglect- years of reconstruction, is at last nigh | us no commendation of his speech. In ed country? All the west needs at hand. If the people wish, they can the discussion of the amendments, esis easy access to the markets of the once more get their own government pecially he is powerful, as is evidenced so blind to their own interest as to world. Until it has this, it can never into their own hands, for the amend- by his able papers recently published continue to employ their enemies? It prosper, but must ever remain poor is time for both white and black to con- and unknown in spite of the rare gifts to power. The question now is whether when we must use every lawful means such rich and bounteous profusion. to restore to our perishing country What are our friends going to do about it? Do they intend to pass the amendments by as a matter in which the people of the East only are concerned? themselves what they shall do to Or. if they do vote for them, will they as they give answer it is but like favor to their Eastern brethien? We tell Western gentlemen who entertain such notions as these, if any such there be, that it is not the East alone We say, as others have said before that is concerned in securing the ratification of the amendments. The West also is vitally interested. If the pros perity of the East demands relief from forming the State, deliberately goes negro rule, the prosperity of the West no less imperatively demands aid in one shape or another for the completion of its system of railway communication with the outside world. Nor is convict. western friends are likely to need and to ask aid in behalf of their works of internal improvement. They have al ready been to Wilmington for money the road? Is the road able to buy it now or likely to be able to buy it in the future with its own means? If not, where, we ask, is the money to come from? Can the East give it if ments she is kept ground in the dust by bad government? It is plain that we can not. If the amendments be not ratified the East is ruined, and if the East is ruined where will the West get money to put iron on the tracks built for them by convict labor? The case is a plain one. The rati-

realize it. There be some who seen

SOUTHERN DISORDERS.

the Republicans have all the power is

their hands in a Southern State, it is

a noticeable fact that they are power

less, according to their own confession.

to prevent the smallest corner-grocery

fight. In no case have they shown

either the ability or the inclination to

enforce the laws. In Mississippi,

Ames, with all the civil and military

power at his disposal, was continually

complaining of "outbreaks" and "out-

rages." Since the State has passed

into Democratic hands the laws have

been enforced, and we hear no more

about outrages, although the Radi

cals have done abrolutely every

thing in their power to get hold of

one authenticated case. South Caro-

is the scene of continued disorders.

lynching, mob law, etc. Pennsylva-

nia is cursed with hordes of organized

murderers and assassins, which the

attempts to control. The whole coun-

try is to-day suffering from the effects

of fifteen years of Badical domination

They are a retrogressive party.

shall the people rule? That is the issue before us and upon its decision hangs the fate of North Carolina. In this fight the people of North Carolina fight not for mere partizan success, but for their very lives, their liberties and their property, and not only for themselves but for generations yet unborn. In our judgment if the amendments shall be ratifled, the strifes and conin North Carolina will come to an end and a new and better era of peace and good government will dawn upon us. We believe this because the great fund amental principle underlying all the amendments is the restoration of power to the people and an economical exwe believe the people can be trusted. Eight years of the rule of Radical of-

To be prosperous in North Carolina. power must be taken from the few and given to the many, must be taken from fication or rejection of the amend-

cast-iron Canby Constitution can no

longer crush us to the earth. For

eight long years the withering, blight-

ing curse of the venomous viperous

brood of carpet baggers and scallawags

who controlled the Convention of

1868 has rested upon the State, but it

can now no longer remain there with-

out our consent. What say the peo -

Shall these amendments be ratified.

the people. The people and not their ments is no mere sectional question, rulers must be supreme. And this the but it is one in which we are all interamendments provide for. ested, from the mountains to the sea-

poard, and it is time we should a'l WHAT HAS THE SENATE DONE! In the United States Senate the Eastern gentlemen to champion the amendments as mainly, if not solely, majority of the Republicans is overwhelming. In that body the Republiwho seem to think when they have expressed a mild approval of that cans had a score of trained leaders, such men as Conkling, Morton, Loa dignified withdrawal of opposition gan, Cameron, Edmunds, Anthony, to its adoption, that they have done Sherman, and others that might be named. The question is repeatedly not so regard it. The Convention of the entire party in the State, asked what has the Senate done during the long session just closed? Has cordially endorsed the amendments that body passed any measure looking and formally made their ratificacipline. It is true that we of the East people? Was any measure passed by are vitally interested in the success of the Senate making preparation for the resumption of specie, a thing they exthat we intend to remember those who should respect. The Radical party is slight them, as well as those who come press great desire to have accomseeking to make this a war of races up to the full measure of their duty plished? Was the vexed school quesconcerning them in the present can- tion settled by that body? Did the Senate take a step in any direction sections of the State are interested, as employment to black laborers that well as we, in the matter. Nor will it looking toward retrenchment and repionship of the amendment plank of Democratic House has done, but what he State platform to be left solely to has the Radical Senate done. These Eastern candidates and Eastern papers. are questions which the people would like to have Radical newspapers and Radical orators answer. The Courier-Journal says wherever Two things the Senate has accom-

plished worthy of mention: 1. It has acquitted Grant's War Secretary, the corrupt Belknap.

2. It has fought the House, step by step, in every measure of retrenchment which that body has carried through, and succeeded in preventing the actual saving from being forty instead of thirty millions.

This is the summing up of the work of the Radical Senate. That body has stood in the way of every effort to save the people's money, and to settle the questions which now agitate the public-mind. Its principal acts are the acquittal of Belknap and resisting retrenchment and reform.

lina, in Radical hands, is a lawless State. The "armed bands" consist of whites and negroes, who run the government (?). The Radicals are incapable of government. They are adepts in misgovernment. The State of Iowa

declined by the Republican committee. Republicans than Democrats.

HON, A. M. WADDELL. The Fayetteville Gazette says:

WHAT DO THE AMENDMENTS

PROPOSE ?

The Cauby Constitution, though it labor upon the works of public im- must have ever been a symbol of their his canvass now a little over a week, his speech in Congress in reply to Mr. provement belonging to the State subjugation and humiliation, might and the political sky could not look Lamar, of Mississippi, shows what it ment in the Constitution, is the fact of North Carolina, had it not been in Smith's Mill in Black River Township, strates very clearly that Gov, Hayes is

On Tuesday Col. Waddell spoke at

He was followed by Messrs, Troy

This District will return Hon, A. M Waddell to Congress by a splendid

After the address of Col. Waddell. Mr. B. Fuller addressed the crowd on general political questions. Those ments simply propose to restore them in the Gazette.

City, whose childhood and youth were passed in Fayetteville, writes to the Carolina. We think they can. If the amendments be ratified, it is plain, so plain that he who runs may read, that of Hon. A. M. Waddell, which will re- had volunteered in the case; nor the ish for the prospect of a campaign the people will be rulers and the office ceive the hearty indorsement of the holders will be servants, and that the people of this district:

sway and opportunities for usefulness

fice-holders have served only to strengthen our old love for the rule of County Commissioners on or before the office-holders and restored to the the law is to secure a fair and impartoward relief for the over-taxed Ward in this city. Heaton as is

A cavalcade left Morlington, Ind., redress, for we live in a county that on the 19th inst., composed of five hundred horsemen, a chorus of fifty la- of the many fruits of this rule. dies, a band, a twelve-pounder, and wagon train. They will traverse Blue Jeans' district, accompanied by S. S. Cox. Heister Clymer and other speak-

liana Republican State Central Committee has occured. Mr. Voorhees challenged Morton and Carl Schurz. great Hartranft cannot control nor They both backed down. Pulitzer challenged Schurz and he refused to come to time. Now Watterson chal-

throughout by both his white and colored hearers, of the latter of whom spectful and intelligent attention.

creased majority. He is always at his hearts you believe them to be true post of duty in this city. He is recog- this day. nized by all parties as one of the truest and best representatives in the House. his eminent qualifications have marked him as one of the leading statesmen of the South. His long conttnued and faithful service in Congress gives him | vision of the Constitution, whereby | to avoid the displeasure of Grant. that no other candidate could possibly of rights which you knew to be sacred command. Every such opportunity is and inalienable. honorably used by him in the performance of duties that redound to the doubt he is a partisan in the contest; fearless advocates always are, but when elected and seated he becomes a true representative of his district and all its people and its interests.

own knowledge and personal observa- the gospel, you are gifted with

HEATON AS A POLL HOLDER.

The action of the County Commismeeting was, we venture to say, without precedent in this State or anywhere else, for its gross violation of the spirit and intent of the law. The election law of North Carolina requires the the 1st Monday in October to appoint four persons as inspectors or judges of election. Of coarse the purcose of tial election according to to the Constitution and laws of the State, for so reads the oath the inspectors or judges are required to take before entering upon the discharge of their duties. And yet, for this purpose, the Commissioners of New Hanover county deliberately selected the only man in the county who is under conviction and sentence of a court of justice for having by violence interfered with and stayed the lawful, peaceable, conduct of an election. Of course we allude to the appointment of James Heaton, the Clerk of the Superior Court as one of the Inspectors of Election for the First well known, has been convicted in two cases for his conduct on election day in 1874 when he came so near bringing on a collision that if once begun, could not have ended without the shedding of much blood. In one case he was sentenced to three months imprisonment in jail, the longest punother case he was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and he is now at large, instead of being in the penitentiary, only because his case has gone, upon appeal, to the Supreme Court. These are the facts-a man under double conviction for lawless conduct in breaking up the last election; a man with three years in the penitentiary hanging over him by sentence of a lawful court, after conviction by a lawful jury, and the only such man in either party in the county, is selected by the Commissioners of the county as a suitable person to conduct the next election fairly and impartially vourself why is this so? according to the Constitution and laws of the State! A simple statement of

the facts brings out the enormity of the transaction in such striking colors that it needs no comment to see how shameful and disgraceful it is, and how subversive of every principle of law and order. And yet the people have no is under negro rule. This is only one

Babcock is being tried for the safe burglary conspiracy. The theory of the defence is that it was merely huge joke on Columbus Alexander. Another clean back-down by the In- Babcock was only court jester, and his safe burglary was only plying his

The Republican papers of Indiana appear ts be alarmed at the Republican defection to the greenback ticket. lenges Bristow, and the challenge is It is drawing off a great many more can trust you with his interests?

JERE BLACK ON HAYES. Hon. Jere Black, in a recent letter ad-"Col. Waddell has been out upon dressed so Mr. Garfield, commenting on

> You would have us believe that Hayes, if elected, will reform abuses and give us a pure administration. Your statement, and that of other genrelations. I do not doubt his posses sion of that negative honesty which it is a disgrace to want. I accord bim those tame household virtues which entitle him to the respect of his neighbors and the confidence of his family but he can no more stem the torrent of Republican corruption than to can't His whole history shows that he would not even make an effort to do so. He has been most happily called 'a man

of tried subserviency. A reformer in these times must be made of stern material. He must have no connection with, and be under no obligation to, the authors of the abuses which need reform. Above all things, he must not have consent d expressly or impliedly to the commission of the public wrongs which his duties as a reformer would require him to punish. When he comes to oppose wickedness in high places the consciousness that he himself is in pari delicto will make even a strong man as nerveless as infancy.

To show how hard it would be a man like Mr. Hayes to resist the worst orders of his own party, I must cite a case directly in point, and certainly within your recollection as well as mine.

In the case of Milligan you made an eloquent and powerful speech before the Supreme Court for those free principles which I, at the same time supported in my weaker way. You showed the indestructible right of every citizen to a legal trial; you proved that Magna Charta did not perish on the battle field: you demonstrated by irresistible logic that the Constitution was as supreme after the war as it was before; you spurned with lofty contempt the brutal idea that law was extinguished by the victory of the forces called out to defend sudden emotions of a neoubyte, for you had read and pondered the subject well. You spoke the deliberate "Hon. A. M. Waddell deserves to be conclusions of your mind, and there returned to Congress by a largely in- is no doubt that in your heart of

against your recorded convictions, for He was bent on having the support of a mea ure that nullified every pro- Schurz, but he was equally desirous ten millions of people were deprived If this was your case, what subservi-

ency may not be expected from Mr. Hayes, wh n the party lash comes to perior in every quality that holds a man true to public duty. You have been carefully schooled in the moral-I write of Col. Waddell from my lived all your life in the full blaze of and with moral courage far above the average. If you fell down before the Moloch of Abolitionism, and gave up sioners of this county at their last all principle at once, what act of worfully revised by Charles Foster and ship will Hayes deny to that grim Senator Sherman, Schurz pronounced it satisfactory, and his engagement as

The Magnolia Monitor came to hand night before last. It refuses to support Colonel Waddell for Congress simply because, as it declares, "it does not approve his course in political life. and can not endorse him." It refuses to the administration in his speeches, or advocate the ratification of the amendments, and advises their rejection, and tells its readers that their "votes to reject them as a base attempt to take derstood them, were that he ahould from them their constitutional liberty not be called upon to defend or apolwill show they are sovereigns." Governor Tilden's name and those of other Democratic candidates are at the head of its columns, but it tells its readers. in the language of Mosby, that "any good which the Southern people might derive from the election of Tilden would equally result from the support of Hayes.

Such is the Monitor revived. has undoubtedly waked up after its appointments satisfactorily to Chanlong sleep in the wrong pew. It used to be Democratic. It is now evidently Radical. But it is harmless in

A meeting will be held at Denver

Lincoln county, N. C., at an early day, to make arrangements for a preliminary standing with the German masses. survey for a narrow-gauge railroad, This is the secret of his remarkable from Woodlawn, on the Carolina Central Railway, to Newton, or Conova, on the Western N. C. Railroad. Questions for Colored Men. We commend the following ques-

ions from the Charleston News and colored people. Let every man who has colored men in his employment ask each one of them these questions and get an answer for each question : Whom do you work for? Is he a Republican or a Democrat?

If a Democrat, why do you work with one who is opposed to you in pol-Why do you not engage in business only with those of your own political faith? Would not this be better? Can you not find employment among them? If you cannot, have you asked

If you work for a man -- we appeal to ou as men-do you think it lawful to jurelhis interests? If you do not injure them directly

le would you lend the gun given you to protect them to some thief to kill any that he pleased? How is it, then, that you so readily combine with others to put in office

you thrive with him. If he is pinched,

how can he pay you good wages. If you put up men who tax your employer and yourself only to enable them to steal and live finely, are you honest? And have you not allowed trust, your hands are clean; but if the old story is repeated, and swindlers. cheats, or incompetent persons are put forward by your party and you eling to them, do you think your employer

THE TROUBLE WITH SCHURZ. He Tried to Help Hayes by Telling to avert destruction. Their last hold Truth About Grant.

From the St. Louis Times: COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 14.

No event since the opening of the campaign has created so much or such profound sensation in political circles here as the pending disagreement between Zach Chandler and his hired man, Schurz. In order to arrive at a complete understanding of the present situation it is necessary to go back a few weeks and touch briefly upon the conditions under which Schurz undertook the canvass for Hayes, a canvass which may now be considered as practically ended. A few days after Mr. Haves was nominated I had a conversation with Aleck Sands, of Cincinnati, a prominent Republican manager in Ohio, in the course of which I was informed that Mr. Schurz would take the stump for Hayes. At this time it was deemed by the men of ordinary information almost a foregone conclusion that Schurz would support Mr. Tilden if the Democracy should nominate him at St. Louis But Mr. Sands assured me that Schurz would support Haves no matter whom the Democracy might nominate He then intimated that the condition of ffairs between Schurz and Wikoff, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Ohio, was such as to place the former practically in the power of the latter. This was in reference to the canvass of last year, and l understood from Mr. Sands that Mr. Wikoff was prepared to make disclosures that would neutralize Schurz's influence as a Democratic canvasser if he should attempt to support Tilden. Subsequently I received from other sources confirmation of this intelli-

In the course of a few days the Na tional Republican convention met at Philadelphia and ex-Gov. Noves went over from Columbus, backed with credentials as Mr. Haves' candidate for the chairmanship of that body. This was an attempt of the Hayes people to seize upon the machinery of the Republican party, and the step was earn estly counselled by Schurz and Bristow. Noves failed, however, and Chandler was chosen for the place, whereby the Grant crowd obtained control of the campaign machinery. This was a serious set back to Schurz. Several years ago when Schurz was editor of the Detroit Post he and Chandler had a quarrel, which result it: and you closed with that grand per- ed in Schurz's exit from the office with oration on the Goddess of Liberty, a boot about the size Chandler wears phere immediately in his rear. This quarrel has never been fully made up. ated over Greece." These were not and hence it was quite natural that Gazette the following commendation the words of a paid advocate, for you Schurz should be seized with a disrel under the auspices of his ancient enemy. In his distress Schurz then applied

gence.

directly to Hayes, and demanded that a paragraph should be inserted in his letter of acceptance touching civil service reform which he (Schurz) should be at liberty to construe to suit himtion over this matter, and Hayes was thrown into a little agony of his own. Schurz laid it down as an ultimatum that he would not undertake a canvass which involved even an apologetic si lence concerning the Grant administration, declaring that he could not hope to exert any influence among the Germans unless it was distinctly understood and proclaimed that in speaking for Hayes he spoke as an opponent of Grantism. Haves was not bur restrained by a very wholesome fear will of Grant. The civil service claptrap was accordingly put in his letter

a campaign orator was ratified by

animadvert upon members of it permade any such stipulation. The conditions of his engagement, as he unogize for the administration, and that he should be left free to range over the whole subject of civil service reform as contemplated in Hayes's letter of acceptance. For a time he making any reference whatever to acceptance, abuse of Hendricks, and prophesies that Tilden would die before the close of his term, if elected, he managed to fill a number of dler and Grant's friends generally. But the avalanche of questions, remonstrances, reproaches and taunts which his fellow countrymen hurled at him from every quarter, proved too much for him, and he felt compelled to avow his abiding disfavor of Grantism, in order to save his personal Weight Only I Lb-Bears 1300 Lbs utterances at Cincinnati and Cleveland. In making this onslaught on Grant and his crowd, Schurz did not regard himself as violating either the letter or spirit of his engagement. But h certainly did violate both as they were understood by Chandler, in view of the assurances he had received from Courier to the consideration of our Hayes, Sherman and Foster. There is no doubt that Hayes has dealt doubly with Schurz in this matter. He certainly gave the latter to understand, in their conference at the depot here, that he should be left perfectly free to discuss the subject of civil ser vice reform in all its bearings. And, of course, Schurz could not be at all consistent with his own record if he pretended to exhaust that subject without severe animadversion upon Grant and the methods of his administration. But Hayes, after having given Schurz this assurance, went and hamstrung him by engaging with

Grant. There can be no mistake about the attitude of the Republican committee managers toward Schurz. They never ought you to give others the power to sought his aid, and only accepted it at do it? If you were sent to tend catthe earnest personal solicitation of Hryes. Hayes has never had any controlling influence over them, but they were willing to humor him so long as it did not cost much, and Schurz's engagement was a bit of humoring. But men who rob your employers? Are as soon as Schurz made his Cincinnati you aware that when your employer speech they compelled Hayes to dis-istrobbed you are robbed to a certain avow the "authority" by which Schurz avow the "authority" by which Schurz extent also? If your employer thrives | declared he spoke, and then they suspended the remaining engagements of the latter. The affair has thrown the Hayes camp here into a frenzy of excitement and alarm, for Schurz was the reed on which the local Republican managers leaned to save them your vote to do this again and again? from the consequences of a total You call yourself a republican. If stampede of the Germans in men are named whom the people can the State. Hassaurek, Stalle, Reemelin, Mueller and a dozen other German leaders of lesser note going over to Tilden had already terribly shaken the Teutonic element in the republican party, and now that Schurz has been forced out of the ring by the bull-headed and besotted managers in

Chandler that he should not attack

Washington, the committee headed Wikoff is at its wit's ends for a device on the Germans—slender at best—is tetally gone now, and there is no possible method by which it can be re-

But there are no signs of relenting at Washington. Chandler with his usual bull-headed obstinacy, swears that "he is running this thing and he'll be blank blanked if any Dutch son of a blank shall be allowed to abuse the President and the Adminis, tration under the auspices of his com. mittee."



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